

The Pig Industry in Malaysia

馬來西亞養豬業

Pig Unit, Livestock Commodity Development Division
Department of Veterinary Services
Malaysia



Ministry of Agriculture and Agrobased Industries
Malaysia



Department of Veterinary Services
Malaysia 1





Quick Facts 快讯

Capital 首都	Kuala Lumpur 吉隆坡
Government 政府	Constitutional monarchy 宪法王朝
Area 面积	total: 329,750 km ² land: 328,550 km ² water: 1,200 km ²
Population 人口	28 million (Jan 2010), Multi-ethnic and multi-cultural 28百万, 多种宗族
Language 语言	Malay 马来语 (official), English 英文 (official for some purposes), Chinese dialects 中文 (Mandarin 华语, Cantonese 广东, Hokkien 福建, Teochew 潮州, Hakka 客家, Hainanese 海南, Foochow 福州), Tamil 泰米尔, Telugu 特乐吉, Malayalam 马啦牙拉美, Punjabi 盆家比, and Thai 泰语; in addition, several indigenous languages are spoken in East Malaysia 东马, especially Iban and Kadazan (土族)
Religion 宗教	Islam 回教 (official), Buddhism 佛教, Taoism 道教, Hinduism 印度教, Christianity 基督教, Sikhism 锡克教; note - in addition, Shamanism/Animism is practiced in East and, to a lesser extent, West Malaysia

The Pig Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚的养猪业 (Overview 概观)

Quick Facts 快讯

Pig Population (2013) 猪只	1,386,520 SPP (Standing Pig Population)
No. of Farms (2013) 养猪场	546 (Mainly located in 5 States: Penang, Perak, Selangor, Malacca, Johor)
Average Farm Size (2013) 养猪场的平均大小	2,540 SPP
Per Capita Consumption of Pork (kg) (2012) 人均消费	18.1 (Only 40% of Malaysia's population consume pork)
Average ex-farm price (2012) 平均生猪价	RM 6.38/kg (USD 1.82/kg)
Average cost of production (2013) 平均养猪成本	RM 6.00 - RM 7.00 / kg (USD 1.71-2.00/kg)
Value of the Pig Industry (2012) 养猪业的价值	RM 1,677.9 million (USD 479.4 million) annually

The Pig Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚的养猪业 (Overview 概观)

Average Farm Production Performance (2011) 养猪场生产数值	
Repeat Service 重发情	21.47%
Weaning-1 st Service Interval 离乳-第一次发情的间距	8.51 days
Sows Bred by 7 days 在7天内配种的母猪	82.51%
Avg Parity of Farrowed Sows 分娩母猪之平均胎数	4.69
Avg. pigs / litter 平均仔猪/胎	10.39
Avg. pigs born alive/litter 平均活仔猪/胎	9.84
Farrowing Rate 分娩率	71.35%
Litters/mated female/year 胎数/配种母猪/年	2.02
Avg pigs weaned/litter 平均离乳仔猪/胎	9.13
Pre-weaning Mortality 离乳前死亡率	8.92%
Avg Weaning Weight 平均离乳体重	7.24 kg
Pig weaned / mated female / year 离乳头数/配种母猪/年	18.08
Replacement 替换率	39.55%
Culling rate 淘汰率	25.54%

Extracted from: P. Sungnak (2011) *The Performance of Swine Breeding Herds in Malaysia during 2011*, PeterLabs Bulletin: Always Share, Issue 1/2012

The Pig Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚的养猪业 (Overview 概观)

Average Farm Production Performance (2011) 养猪场生产数值	
Average market weight 拍卖生猪体重	100-110 kg
Average age at market 拍卖生猪岁数	195 days (6.5 months)
Breed of pigs used 猪品种	Duroc, Yorkshire, Large White
Dressing Percentage 屠宰率	75%
Extraction Rate 提取率	1.65
Feed Conversion Ratio 饲料转化率	3.08
Average Daily Gain (From Wean to Market) 平均每日体重增加 (离乳之拍卖)	680.9 g/day

Pig Industry Annual Statistics (2013)

Issues and Challenges of the Pig Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚养猪业的问题与挑战


Issues/Challenges 问题/挑战	
1. Religious Sensitivities (宗教上的敏感)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Malaysia is a muslim country (Islam is official religion). 马来西亚是回教国。 2. Islam prohibits the consumption of pork. Pigs are 'HARAM' or unclean in Islam. 回教里不允许吃猪肉。在回教里, 猪是'不干净'或'不允许'的东西。 3. Malaysia has a large muslim population especially in the rural areas. 马来西亚拥有大数的回教徒, 尤其是在郊外。
2. Urban Encroachment (城市的发展和侵占)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Majority of pig farms were started by the Chinese community in Malaysia. 大部分的养猪场是马来西亚的华侨开的 2. The Chinese community generally settled in the vicinity of major towns and cities. 华侨长在大城市附近定居。 3. As urbanization and development of towns/cities increase, more areas are needed for residential development. 当城市越发展, 更多的地方变成住宅区。 4. Residences are getting closer and closer to farming areas. 住宅区越来越靠近甚至侵占了畜牧区。 5. Urbanites are not so tolerant to smells, sounds and other perceived disturbances caused by farming. 城市的人也没有对畜牧所产生的气味或声音那么宽容。

9

Issues and Challenges of the Pig Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚养猪业的问题与挑战

Issues/Challenges 问题/挑战	
3. Concerns of public on environmental pollution from farms 大众对畜牧所产生的环境污染的忧虑	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urbanites are not so tolerant to smells, sounds and other perceived disturbances caused by farming. 城市的人没有对畜牧所产生的气味或声音那么宽容。 2. Government legislation and regulation on environmental pollution is increasingly tightened to comply with the needs of the general public. 政府也跟着人民的需求加紧法律上的管理和执行
4. Food Security 粮食安全	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farming industry and Government have to balance food security with the perceived needs of the general public especially in terms of environmental pollution, religious sensitivities and urbanization/development. 农业以及政府需平衡粮食安全和民众的需求尤其是在宗教, 环境污染和城市发展各方面。


10



Future of Pig Farming Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚养猪业的未来

- 25 July 2007, Cabinet approved the concept of Pig Farming Area & Modern Pig Farming 2007年7月25日，内阁批准了养猪区和现代化养猪方法这两个建议
 - a. Negeri Sembilan, Sabah and Sarawak states are approved to develop Pig Farming Area (PFA) 森美兰，沙吧和沙捞越州被批准发展养猪区（PFA）
 - b. Other states that are not developing PFAs, must modernize the pig industry through Modern Pig Farming (MPF). 其它没有养猪区的州，必须使用现代化养猪方法
 - c. In MPF, all pig farms must be closed house and zero discharge. 现代化养猪方法一定要全封闭式的猪舍和不能有污水排放出农场

11



Future of Pig Farming Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚养猪业的未来

- Pig Farming Area养猪区：
 - Centrally managed facilities 中央管理的设备：
 - Waste management 污水管理
 - Abattoir 屠宰场
 - Security / Biosecurity 保安/生理保安
 - Breeding 配种
 - Individual lots can be purchased by farmers from developer 猪农可以向发展商购买单位
 - Privately owned 私人发展商

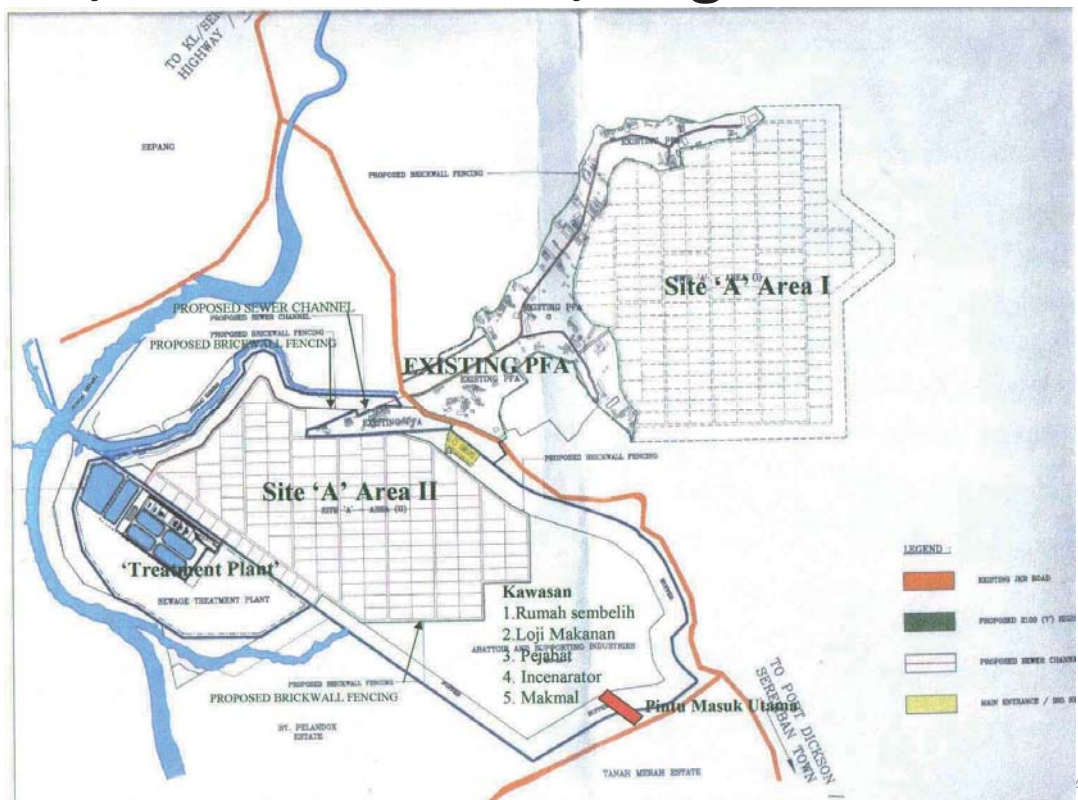
12

Future of Pig Farming Industry in Malaysia 马来西亚养猪业的未来

- Pig Farming Area, Negeri Sembilan 森美兰养猪区:
 - Located 10km radius from Kuala Lumpur International Airport 地点在吉隆坡国际机场10km的距离
 - Land area 面积: 1,200 acres 英亩
 - Production area 生产面积: 350 acres 英亩
 - Non-production area 非生产面积: 800 acres (abattoir 屠宰场, waste treatment 污水处理, green belt 隔离区, etc)
 - No. of lots (2-4.5 acres/lot) 单位: 164 lots
 - Estimated pig population capacity 猪只容量: 262,500 SPP*
 - *to be revised based on closed house capacity
 - Total investment to date 到今的投资: RM 57.75 million (USD 16.50 million)

13

PFA, Bukit Pelanduk, Negeri Sembilan



4



Abattoir at PFA N.S (屠宰场)



Waste Treatment Plant of PFA NS (污水管理设备)



Waste Treatment Plant of PFA NS (污水管理设备)

17

Bringing Pig Genetics to Malaysia

(Empowered Under section 8 of the Animal Rules, 1962)

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF PIGS INTO MALAYSIA

- A. Animal : Pigs
- B. Country of export : All countries (other than those specified)
- C. Purpose : Any purpose
- D. Regulations for importation :

1. Import licence

The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a valid import licence issued by the Director General of Veterinary Services Malaysia or the State Director concerned permitting the importation of such animals into the State(s) of Malaysia.

2. Description of Animal

The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate containing a full description or identification of the animals.

3. Veterinary Certification

The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a veterinary health certificate issued by a competent veterinary authority of the country of export certifying that :-

3.1 the animals were clinically healthy and free from any symptom of infectious or contagious diseases at the time of export; and that the country or part of country or state of origin has been free from foot and mouth disease, swine fever (African and classical) and rinderpest for the past twelve (12) months prior to export;

3.2 the animals came from farm(s) free of transmissible gastroenteritis, aujeszky's disease, teschen's disease, swine vesicular disease, swine fever (hog cholera) porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome and accredited free of brucellosis;

3.3 the animals came from farm(s) free of leptospirosis caused by leptospira serotype pomona, tarassovi (hypos), canicola and icterohemorrhagiae; Provided that should any animal came from farm(s) not so certified, such animal's blood should be tested by the microscopic agglutination test with titres less than 1/100 to the above serotypes, within one (1) month prior to export.

3.4 the animals have been treated with dihydrostreptomycin at 25 mg/kg liveweight within seven (7) days of export.

19

4. Declaration by Master/Captain of the ship/Aircraft

The consignment of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate from the master/captain of the ship or aircraft in which the animals were carried stating that :-

4.1 no animal or swine from other countries were permitted aboard the ship or aircraft during the time the animals to which the declaration refers to were on board the ship or aircraft;

4.2 no fodder, feed or straw were taken on board the ship or aircraft from any intermediate port during the time the animals to which the declaration refers to were on board the ship or aircraft.

5. Transportation

The consignment of animals shall be carried by ship or aircraft direct to the prescribed landing place or any other port or airport as directed by the Director General of Veterinary Services, Malaysia or the State Director concerned.

6. Fee

The following fee is payable for each consignment of pigs imported into Malaysia :-

- (i) Import licence : RM 3 per head

Bringing Pig Genetics to Malaysia

(Empowered Under Section 8 of Animal Rules 1962)

REGULATIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF SEMEN INTO PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

- A Product :** Boar Semen (Frozen or Chilled)
B Country of Export : Great Britain, Eire, New Zealand, Canada, USA, Australia, Denmark, Norway and Sweden
C Purpose : Artificial Breeding

D Regulations for Importation:

The consignment of semen shall be accompanied by:

1. An import licence issued by the Veterinary Officer of the State into which the semen is being imported, permitting the importation of such semen
2. A certificate from a Government Veterinary Authority of the exporting country certifying that the semen is derived from an artificial insemination centre which is under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon and is licensed by the Government of the exporting country and that the exporting country is free from foot and mouth disease and swine fever during the 12 months preceding the date of export

21

3. a declaration by The Veterinary Surgeon in charge at the artificial insemination centre certifying that:
 - a. the semen in the consignment is derived from a boar or boars which had been kept in the artificial insemination centre for at least six (6) months immediately prior to the date of collection
 - b. that the boars come from artificial insemination centres free from transmissible gastroenteritis, porcine enzootic encephalomyelitis, swine vesicular disease and brucellosis
 - c. that the donor boar or boars have been tested and found free from transmissible gastroenteritis, brucellosis and leptospirosis and their fertility have been proven good
4. The semen on arrival shall be produced for inspection and examination by the veterinary officer of the importing State

Department of Veterinary Services
Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia
(inserted 26July2006)

For Further Information, please log on to www.dvs.gov.my

22



THANK YOU

謝謝!

Dr. Mektir Singh 莫迪星醫生(獸醫師)
Principal Deputy Director
Pig Unit, Livestock Commodity Development Division
Department of Veterinary Services
Malaysia
Tel: +603-8870 2410
Fax: +603-8870 2451
Email: mektir@dvs.gov.my